THE GREAT FIGHT OVER ERIE.

Mr. Vanderbilt was master of three railroads. The conquest of the Eric would give him absolute control of the railroad system of the State. He went into Wall-st, with a prestige as powerful as his millions to grasp the prize and make it his own. There was ale one man in New-York who had the brain, nerve, and cunning to outwit him. It was Daniel Drew. At the outset Mr. Vanderbilt's success seemed to

one conclusion. Richard Schell is said to sed him to take the first steps. He formed as alliance with a knot of speculators who had control of the Boston, tlartford and Eric Railroad, and and the wily Treasurer of Erie to come to terms, hold stroke, by which Mr. Vanderbilt's allies were to ed out of the Eric directory, and Mr. Drew was to be restored to his place on the Board. They re to cooperate, moreover, in giving the market apward tendency, and Mr. Drew was to represent Mr. Vanderbilt's interests. Mr. Drew soon gave coofs of his treachery, and the representatives of the competing lines were unable to suggest a basis alidation of the two reads. There was thing to be done: Mr. Drew must be and that was no easy thing to do, for he front Eric stock on tap, and was always ready to are. Hostilities opened with a fusilade of injunctions. 1. Judge Barnard enjoined the Eric Directors from issuing any new stock, and ordered Mr. Drew to return to the treasury one-fourth of the ck. 2. Judge Balcom of Binghauton or-A New-York Judge forbade any meeting of the Frie Board unless Mr. Vanderbilt's representative were restored to his seat. 4. Judge Barnard for-5. Judge Gilbert, on the ground that there was a between Judge Barnard and the Vanderrestrained them from further proceeded the directors to proceed with their lst of this injunction tangle, fifty thousand stock were issued by the Eric Board ptitiously placed upon the market. Mr. anderbilt, thinking that Mr. Drew was at the end of his tether, bought all the new stock before the trick was discovered. Eric suddenly fell from 83 to 71. Mr. Drew was not "cornered," and Mr. Vander ck retreat to Jersey City to avoid Judge orders of arrest, but they carried with hen seven millions of the Commodore's money assed an office across the river, divided profits, an er three millions and a half into the Etie The withdrawal of so much currency Wall-st, eansed a stringency, and Mr. Vanderbilt, with his hundred thousand shares of Erie, had to announce all his perve to hold his own. Judge was in a rage, and the most extraordinary cenes with which the courts of any land have ever disgraced were enseted during the next six months. There were injunctions and counter injunctions; a receiver of the hundred thousand share was appointed by one judge and his hands were tied by another; he resigned, Peter B. Sweeny succouled him, and, after accomplishing nothing, was allowed \$150,000 for his services; the bottom fell out of the contempt proceedings, and the Eric litigarious fell into a hopeless maze.

The scene new shifted to Albany, where an investigation of the Eric Railway was ordered. The Eric reduced its freight and passenger rates, raised the ery of monopoly, and sent Jay Gorld to Albany to look after its interests. A bill legalizing the recent is us of bonds and devoting them to the operation and completion of the road was passed after a dis-By withdrawing his opposition to it. Meanwhile Mr. Vanderbilt was loaded with Erie stock, which he could and Mr. Drew and his associates were legislators had been powerless to end this stock food and Mr. Drew and Mr. Vanderbilt were finally compelled to settle their quarrel themselves. The details of this curious adjustment ar this "Chapter of Eric" a special study: dore Vanderbilt was relieved of 59,000 of Eric at 70, receiving \$2,500,000 in each and \$1,250,000 in bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Eric at So. He was to receive a further sum of \$1,000,000 ontright as a consideration for the privihis remaining 50,000 shares at 70 within four mouths. He was also to have two seats in the Board of Directors." In return for this undemnity, which came out of the Eric Treasury, Mr. Drew and the Boston party, headed by Mr. Eldridge, received corresponding advantages, and the control of the Eric passed into the hands of Jay Gould and James

Mr. Vanderbilt resolved, to use his own phrase "to let them blowers alone." As he himself remarked during the negotiations for peace, he could easily enough buy up the Eric Railway, but he could not buy up the printing press. If he had gained possession of the road he would undoubtedly have used it mainly as a freight line, and the extra tracks on the Central would never have been laid.

WALLST, OPERATIONS. Commodore Vanderbitt's operations in Wall-st. of late years have not been as conspicuous as the "Harlem corner" and the Eric contest. He has kept out of the street. During the "bear" operations of 1800 his stocks sank lower and lower until his friends begged him to go to the frent. He went down to the Bank of New-York and directed the opentions of his brokers in person. His presence in the street, however, availed little. His orders were given quite ostentatiously and messengers were kept busy, but his stocks went down. Under the presure of the Black Friday disasters they sank still lower. In 1872 he began to buy Western Union with his surplus capital. After Mr. Clark's death he had to austain Lake Share stock, and this he did to the best advantage by taking control of the management of the road. The Central, however, was hi favorite stock. His faith in this property was strong. "Buy Central or Hadson River and hold on to it,"

was the advice which he always gave to his friends. The Commodore's management of his railroad system during the post few years is open to sharp criticion. The declaration of the 80 per cent scrip dividend, and the strain caused by the payment of divideads on so vast an amount of watered stock, tendered necessary the most relentless warfare with water transportation. To accomplish his end he undertook to carry grain at less than half the cost. and eventually placed himself in an attitude of op position to the other trunk lines. "All I want," h used to say, "is to make my point." The last point in his career which he strove to make was counted against him. His competition with the trunk lines has ended in demoralization and defeat.

VANDERBILT THE MAN.

Mr. Vanderbilt had a magnificent constitution. His frame was strong; his stature six feet. He was a handsome old man; his complexion clear, his features clear-cut, his nose aquiline, his whole face strong and expressive. He dressed plainly but had an abnormal fondness for white cravats. A tremendous worker baif of his life, he had short business hour in his old age. He kept away from the din of Wallst., and was in his Fourth-st. office not more than four or five hours a day. He would never "talk business" out of business hours. He was a good liver but not a high one. Woodcock, Spanish mackerel and venison were favorite dishes, and Burgundy and Veuve Chequot were his choice wines; but he was too discreet to become the victim of dyspepsia or gout. "I don't stuff!" he exclaimed one day, when he was congratulated upon his remarkable health. His failing health during his later years led him to be very abstemious in his habits. He drank Wine sparingly, but was fond of his eigar to the last. During the past 25 years he has lived in an un-

Pretentions brick house in Washington-place. The

house is built of red brick, with plain brown-stone

what is known as a "double house," covering two gave his wife a beautiful little steamboat with mulots, and a modest brown-stone portal of medium | sical works in place of machinery. hight marks the middle of the house-front. The interior of the house is plainly and comfortably farnished. The only piece of statuary of any pre- is living with her bushend in Twenty-third-st. They ordinary. The Commodore never invested much York. He was in commany with Commodore Garr his favorite book, and he sometimes carried it with ried Mr. Osgood, the broker. They are childless, him when he had a long journey before him. He Emily married W. K. Thorne. They have four old carpets mainly for association's sake, and when his second wife suggested new fittings and frescoes

He was more lavish of his money on his stables nd horses, which were kept on Fourth-st. back of his house. The estrance to his heart, as many of | Central Railread Company, has been the his favorites who were wise in their generation found out, was through the stable door. All his life long he loved horses. In his stable he always had half a dozen of the fastest roadsters in the country. fancier on the island. Among his best horses have been Post Boy, Plow Boy, Mountaineer, Mountain Boy, Mountain Girl, Doctor, and Flying Dutchman. In his present stable are Mountain Maid, The Boy, Princess, and Rob Roy. Mountain Boy was his favorite horse. One of his last purchases was "Small Hopes," a horse which gave promise of great speed. wood Park he liked to appear on the course with his finest team between heats. He passed much of his tablemen. When he was unable to drive out he would order his men to tie his favorite horses outside of the stalls and would sit by the half-hour watching them. He was as fond of eards as was Talleyrand: Prior

to his second marriage he was a member of three

social clubs, in which whist was regarded as the great social duty. He first joined the old Racket Club, and when it was broken up he became a mem ber of the City Club, and finally united with the Manhattan Club. After his second marriage he beseen at his club. But the Saratoga five-point euclide parties flourished all the same in July and August of each year. The Saratoga party was very exclusive. A stranger was seldom if ever taken into the game or allowed to watch its progress. Besides the Com modore there were usually at the cuchre table. Chester W. Chapin, President of the Boston and Atbany Railroad; Joseph Harper, a New-York Central director; William Turnbull of New-York; Commodore C. K. Garrison; A. Boody, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio, W. H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Peabody of Philadelphia. The "ante" was always a dollar, and owing to the peculiarities of the game, it frequently happened that there was from \$60 to \$80 in the pool, a 'march" being the only play that would secure the stakes. Under these circumstances the Commodore and Mr. Boody fell into the habit of playing worthless hands when it was their next deal, or, in other words, making a reckless venture to improve their chances of getting a deal before the stakes were captured by somebody else. To put an end to these actics a penalty of \$5 was imposed if the person playing a worthless hand failed to take two tricks, and \$10 if he did not secure a single trick. The Commodore usually played with caution and good judgment. An illustration of his fondness for a social game of eards was brought out a few years igo at a coroner's inquest over the bodies of the vicims of a disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. The Commodore had been subpensed, and appeared in no very good spirits at being annoyed could give no evidence, and so expressed himself. The Coroner asked him if he had not been informed of the disaster. "Yes," answered the witness, "the conductor telegraphed for physicians to aid the wounded, and the dispatch was sent to my house," "What did you do about it?" "I did hothing," he answered, "it came when I was engaged at whist and I never allow business to interfere with the game."

Mr. Vanderbilt was a man of few words. The letters which he dictated to his confidential clerks were models of business terseness. He never made a public speech. When h was in London his health was given at a banquet, and there were loud calls for a speech. "Gentle-. "I have never made a fool of myseli in my life, and I am not going to begin now. Here is a friend of mine who can talk all day. He will do my speaking." The friend was his lawyer.

He not only kept out of politics, but he stayed away from the polls. Twice in his long life he voted. RELIGION-CHARITY.

He always evinced great reverence for the Bible He spoke of Christ as "our Savier," and although never a member of any church, he frequently attended religious services. His favorite hyum was, There is rest for the weavy." He was easily affected by soleum and pathesic passages in a hymn or sermon, and on such an occasion never minced matters, but wiped the tears away with his hand, like an old captain on the harricane deck with salt in his eyes. Profanity was a habit with him, acquired in the days when oaths were an essential element in the steamboat business. As an instance of this, he was telling a story about his motherand he always loved to talk about her-and said that he sarprised her one day, when he was the proud owner of his first steamboat, by taking her on oard and showing her a magnificent feast which had been spread in the cabin. The Commodore's vords were: "Mother said, 'Corneil, where the d-I did you get that dinner?" The astonished listener broke in: "Why, your mother didn't say any such thing;" but the Commodore again placed the oath in his mother's mouth, and only noticed the interpellation after his attention had been directly called to it. At one time the first Mrs. Vanderbilt's paster en-

deavored to influence her husband's character to deeds of benevolence. Mr. Vanderbilt manifested some impatience, and finally handed his visitor a free tacket by a steamer to the West Indies. And that was the end of it. A subscription paper always inflamed his ire. He gave eight acres of land to the old Moravian Church on Staten Island, where his parents had worshiped. He also made a free gift of the Mercer Street Church, worth \$50,000, to Dr. Charles F. Deems, on whom he settled the property for life. The principal acts of munificance which have marked his long career were the gift of the steamship Vanderbilt to the Government during the war, and the million which he added to the endownent fund of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. One of the conditions upon which this gift was made was that Bishop McTycire of the Methodist Episcopal Church South should be come President of the Board of Trustees. A plot of 75 acres was bought, the corner-stone was laid in the Spring of 1874, and on Oct. 4, 1875, the institution was opened. It now has over 300 students. Tuition is free in all departments to those who are preparing for the ministry. This is the yeteran inancier's greatest monument.
THE VANDERBILT FAMILY.

In 1813 Cornelius Vanderbilt, then only 19 years of age, married his second cousin, Sophia Johnson, who was one year younger. The family free which has sprung from this parent stock has innumerable branches, and the Commodore is said to have been very proud of it. He had 13 children by his first He was equal to the task of enumerating his wife. grandchildren, but did not know all of his great grandchildren by name or sight. This large family is for the most part living in New-York. The sonsin-law have in most instances made themselves rich by their own thrift, which has been strongly encouraged by those habits of frugality and love of independence which, as strong traits of the Commodore's character, were also transmitted to his daughters. At the celebration of his golden wed-

copings, and has four stories and a basement. It is ding 150 descendants and relatives assembled. He

tensions is a bust of the Commodore by Hiram Powers. The pictures on the walls are few and children. Ethelinda married D. B. Allen of New money in books. His mental force, which remained son in the steamboat business, and when he sold out almost unimpaired, he held in reserve for his busi- his interest to his pariner he retired on half a million. ness and whist. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was They have six children. Eliza, the third child, marwas illiterate, and could not write a note of five children, and Mr. Thorne is accounted a millionaire. lines without betraying ignorance of grammar The next child was a boy. He was the Commodore's and spelling-book. He cloug to old furniture and | pet while a child, and his great hope and main relinace in business affairs when the son grew up after he was inclined to argue the point, but finally yielded this son Billy, and has never exchanged the diminu-gracefully. years past familiar to the public ear. of age, as Vice-President of the New-York guardian of many of the Commodere's railroad interests. He married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kissam. They have seven children, and three of the daug iters are married. He has always been regarded as the heir of the Vanderbilt failroad prestige. Sophia was the name of the first of the three daughters who followed the first son into the world. She married Daniel Torrance, who comes of a wealthy Montreal family, and his private fortune is estimated at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. He has been a successful operator, and lives in a mansion on Fifth-ave. Marie Louise married the lawyer, Horace F. Clark, who died suddenly in 1873. Mr. Clark operated extensively in railroads, and was supposed to have left his widow a fortune. It is said now, however, that he left his affairs deeply involved. Maria Elicia married Nicholas Le Bau, who, dying, left her with two daughters and a large property. The next was a son, and was named Cornelius, jr. Francis died unmarried, after being an lavalid for forty years. His vonngest son, Capt. George Vanderbilt, one of the finest athletes that ever passed through West Point, who on his 22d birthday could lift 900 pounds, served in the war, but during the Corinth campaign contracted a disease which proved fatal in 1866. The Commodore's last child and daughter became Madain La Fitte. M. La Fitte did business in New-York for several years, and then removed to his native country. They are now living in the South of France. The family vault is near the old Moravian Church on Staten Island. It is capped by a lofty shall, and in front of it there is a statue of tirief.

THE COMMODORE'S SECOND MARRIAGE. Commodore Vanderbilt's ürst wife died in 1867 During the Summer of 1868 he married Miss Frank Crawford, who was about 30 years of age, the Commodore then being in his 75th year. Miss Crawford's father was a weli-to-do planter and merchant who came of a Virginia family. He moved to Mobile, Alabama, where Miss Crawford was born. The war made serious inroads into the Crawford estate, and shortly after its close Mr. Crawford died. Early in 1866 the widow and her daughter Frank moved to New-York. They became members of the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer-st., of which the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems is pastor. A distant relationship was found to exist between Mrs. Craw ford and the Commodore. Her mother was a Mis if and. The mothers were first or second cousins. The relationship gave rise to visiting and intercourse between the two families, and the Commodore because enamores of the daughter.

During the Samuer of 1868 the Commodere paid his usual visit to Saratoga, but this time he had something more romantic on his mind than the usual campaign of five-point cuchre. Miss Frank Crawford was also in Saratoga. From what the Commodore has said to acquaintances, it would appear that he made up his mind to the new liauce suddenly and brought it about with the suddenness and determination which characterized some of his radroad exploits. The Commodore has said that when he "popped the question," Miss Frank said she would have him if Dr. Deens could be found to perform the ceremony. The Commodore immediately telegraphed to New-York for Dr. Deems, but the clergyman happened to be out of town, and the Commodore ating as usual to let anybody know what he was not to make a telegraphic search for Dr. Deems. He and his young bride, without exciting any curiosity at Saratoga, made a rapid trip over the New-York Central Ratiroad to Canada and were married by a counce Weslevan minister in the city of London journey, afterward said: "I didn't want to raise a noise in the United States, so I slipped over to Canada and had it done in a jiffy, and I guess the and was well tied." Mrs. Frank Crawford Vanderbilt has one brother, who is in charge of a freight

department of the New-York Central.

Mrs. Crawford has formed a part of the Comno-lore's family since the marriage of her nighter. It is told of Dr. Decms, that one day dining with the family he and the Commodore fell to talking with some levity about the recent marriage. Said Dr. Decas, nodding to Mrs. Crawford, "Commodore, this is the lady you ought to have

"Oh, no," said the Commodore, regarding his mother in-law with a look of satisfaction, "if I had married her, Frank would have gone off and married somebody else. Now I have them both." VANDERBILT AND BRASSEY.

Mr. Vanderbilt was asked one day what was the secret of his success in business. "Secret? There s no secret about it. All you have to do is to attend o your business and go ahead." At another time he mid: "The secret of my success is this: I never tell what I am going to do till I have done it." This was nearer the mark. He kept his own counsel and never betrayed his best friend-himself.

His best friend-himself. That was the seere! of the Railroad King's career. Like Thomas Brassey, he was a man of fremendous force, wielding in the first century of steam a vast moneypower. Mr. Brassey began to build railroads in 1834, at the suggestion of Stephenson, and within thirty years constructed 6,500 miles of road in Great Britain, Continental Europe, the East Indies, South America, Canada, and Australia. Of the enermous sum of \$400,000,000 which passed through his hands be retained \$12,500,000, the rest of his fortune being the product of accumulation. The supreme aspiration of his life was the construction of great public works. The money never got into his soul. Sir Arthur Helps describes him as a man of generous instincts and refinement of mind, loving oratory and books, sculpture and architecture. Mr. Vanderbilt's nature had a coarser grain; he made money hand over hand, and loved horses and eards. One of these men represented the utility and eards. One of capital: the other its brute force, one was a law unto the world; the other unto him self. Yet they had much in common. They were need of wonderful nerve, profoundly self-reliant, clear-sighted and fur-sighted, unerving in their judgment of men, accumulating colossal fortunes and wielding millions of capital by sheer genius for conveyation. organization.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sik: Some crazy Democrats in Washington are boasting about the terrible deeds they and their frightening army of 100,000 men will do, if compelled to inaugurate Tilden by force. Now, granting that they will try that exploit (which is not very probable), these brave leaders, who never smelled smoke in battle, seem to think that the Republicans cannot raise a force to reto think that the Republicans cannot raise a force to resist them. At the moment the Tiden backers start a revolution, goad old loyal New-England will, with her voterans of 1861, forn the ex-soldiers from all over the North and West in an advance against the insurrectionalist of 1877. I do not omit New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, or Indiana in this calculation, for I believe those States, if called on for troop, would reply as briskly as Massachusette. New-York City would be the only point of danger, and even there the Democrate could only raise their men in the lower wards of the city, where this ves Massachusette. New-York City would be the only point of danger, and even there the Democrate could only raise their men in the lower wards of the city, where thieves and rioters form the nucleus of the population. The Democrats' real strength is reduced to the rebels of 1861-5, but those Southerners do not want a second defeat. Democrats should then tell us where is their fighting strength.

C. L. RAYNOR. ng strength. New-York, Dec. 16, 1876.

XLIVIII CONGRESS-2D Session

The first four children were daughters. Phoebi PETITIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENCY PRE-Jane married J. M. Cross, and now, at the age of 63 SENTED TO THE SENATE BY MR. CONELING AND OTHERS-A COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTESTED PRESIDENITAL ELECTIONS-SPEECH OF SENATOR WEIGHT-REPLY OF SENATOR KERNAN-THE

> SENATE .... Washington, Jan. 4, 1877. The Chair hid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the Interior, in answer to ditte Senate resolution of vesterday, transmitting the anto be orinted and lie on the table.

THE PETITION IN REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENCY. quested to present a petition, weighty by reason of the sublect to which it relates, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The peditioners are citizens of New-York, distinguished not only for their prominent: as members of society, but for the large and varied interests they represent. Tary are men prominent in each of the great political parties of the country. I observe among the signatures, names which at the recent Prospectional selection were found on opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminant brukers, merciants, manufacturers, adjustment, scholars, professional men, and other names form and bonorably associated with heading enterprises and industries. It would one derection and teach one lesson. Who tight and trade will not last. Whoever ad on wrong and falsehood will be over-ve reference or

Mr. CONELING also presented 14 memorials of shipowners and others remonstrating a sunst the passage of the House but to amend the Shapping act. Referred to the Committee on Container.

Mr. DAVIS (Dam., W. Va.) or scatted a polition of mer-

Mr. WRIGHT (Rep., Iowa) then called up the bill for the purpose of having it referred, and small Feoneurred in the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending ing the electoral vote, and gave it my support in the

absolutely, but I would have a spin-save selected a tribu-tion power of legislation to do so. I have selected a tribu-nal with judical powers, and given the right to a fluid hearing before the hignest court in the land; and this because I believe the people of this country have a more profound respect for this great coordinate department of the Government than my other. If they had we cannot feel assured that in these tributuals we may find integrity and nonesty and purity; that in the courts the crizz u

counting of the electoral vote. That these differences counting of the electoral vote. That these differences, when honostly entertained, in the present condition of the public mind, and remembering the strength of political or early bins or convictions, will be difficult if not liminositiole to reconcile, it needs no argument to demonstrate. If by any possibility they are not thus knowedly entertained, the hope of agreement is even more remote. It is sufficient that those differences obtain. They confront as at the close of a most exciting quadrant strangers, the prize being the Presidency and the administration for four years. The year of the very close years between the two leading candidates aids WEIGHT-BEPLY OF SUNATOR KERNAN-THE VERY CLOS
VETERANS PENSION BILL PASSED IN THE BOUSE. In an unit
that the sunatory of the sunatory control of the su

again referred to the power of Congress and the

manner as the Legislature thereof may dis-a number of electors equal, &c. Hence, cording to the will of its trainers, under t-constitution, the power to appoint could be lod-in the people, in the Governor, in the Legi-ture, in the excentive connect, in the selection of tow-in the judges of the highest court, or in any tribunal, a cording the legislative will or direction. The whole in-ter of selection I repeat, therefore was intended to be le-with the States. The framers of the Consulption is

are wraging arguest that the discovers of the Constitu-tion contemplate 1 and intended that the will or votes of the States, as certained to by the President of the Senate, should be assertained by looking at these certificates and declaring the result. It probably never entered their minds that anyloody should or could at the Federal Cros-tol, aside from considiry some impurey by a proper pullicular tribonal, question the right of the State to select any person it during see fig. it not constitutionally highly the such power as existing in the President of the Senate, who was to open the certificates, or in the two nonses, who were to be present to witness such opening and counting, would have been at war with all their hosts or the electrical system and to war with

because I believe the peoples of this country mave a more profound represent for than profound represent configurate of the footwarmment than any other. If they and we can be proved to the Government than any other. If they and we can be proved to the Government than any other. If they and we can be proved to the country of the provided party; that is the country and an interpretation of the provided party in the second provided provided the provided provided the second providing to leave any great question affecting his profes or for rights of the many to these tributals, admits either a want of confidence in their integrity, or such merchanic countries that the control of the provided provided the provided provided that the rome other time a journal tributal countries that the control of the provided provided the provided provided that the rome other time a journal tributal countries that the control of the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided that the rome of the provided provided provided that the rome of the provided provided provided the provided provided that the rome of the provided provided provided provided that the rome of the provided provid President. This rejust as vital, it not more 80. In the case of the very highest officer as it is in the lowest. The legislation or failure to legislate when ignores this principle strates a how when may be treated as trivial and of our linde amone al, but it will as estrainly leave as a strong and our linde amone at, but it will as estrainly leave as a strong and our linde amone at, but it will as estrainly leave as the strong of the legislation of the Republic, as that every wrong and every legislation of the Republic, as that every wrong and every legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which asks or tends to nid in flading and legislation which leads to nid in flading and legislation which leads to nid in flading and legislation which legislation which legislation and legislation which legislation which legislation which legislation and legislation and legislation which legislation and legislation and legislation which legislation and legislation legislation and legislation legis

to appeals, or in dread of possible danger. It is bed enough to have fraud, corruption, violence, and inteni-

merits, could be fully, fairly, speedily, and judicially investigated and determined.

He arguest that his bill would tend to repress frands and violence in our national political struggles. He did not believe, he said, there would be violence or trouble, and did not believe that party differences were tow to disrapt the nation. He spoke of the instery of the Government ander a Repoubleau administration, the abolition of slivery, &c., and said the Republican party contributed more than any other to the saring of the flag, and now it was inclined to say, "By the gods, we ought to control it at least for a while." In commission, he spoke of the people of lows and said they would such the flag, and how it was inclined to an and all for the right.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT. THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

Mr. BOGY (Dem., Mo.) presented a portion of the evidence taken by the Democratic Committee who recently dinessed the count by the Returning Board in Louisiana, and it was ordered that the usual number of emptes be crimted for the use of the Senate. A motion of sir. Bogs to have 10,000 extra copies printed was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.), in reply to the argument of Mr. Wright, said the duty of counting the votes for President and Vice-President was an important one. He did

iscussed.

Mr. SMERMAN said he did not intend to express his Mr. BOo'Y (Dem., Mo.) and that was the 224 Joint

Mr. SMITTALLOS not ruled in Mexico. He must hope worse than duct of noy ruled in Mexico. He must hep-not yet clouded in the slightest degree, that the two houses of Congress I redge their committees worth notes of Congress I redge they are for President West not yet consided in the shighest degree, that the two houses of Congress trough a terr committees would agree upon a plan by which the voic for Proxident would be peacefully and Lawaidy conneced. He regregard that the Democratic porty in his own based had appealed to popular prejudice and called mentings on a day sacred to the Democratic porty for the purpose of having resolutions passed in regard to this Presidential question at a time warm both nouses of Congress were considerable to deputed subject. He was glast to say bast the great party to when as belonged was quot, calm, and server, No pande in charges and been called by the Republic on party to inserted Republican Senators and Representatives, and he noped facts would be more. He expressed his profound hope that Senators, Representatives, and the people would show by tastr moderation, good sense and temper set ween now and the time for cogning the vote that they comin be cam, and not add to the exertement by threats. He appeared to the press to be moderate and make no threats of menace.

The office of the resonned consideration of the full declaring he true intern and meaning of the Chron Pacific Rain and are, upon which its fingalis was entated to the floor, but no quartum being present, the Senate, at 2:40 p. in., adjourned.

the moor, but no quorum being present, the 2:40 p. in., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Willis (Dem., N. Y.) presented a memorfal of bankers, merchants, and citizens of New-York City, praying for a peaceful solution of the electoral question. Referred. He also introduced a bill providing for the repeat of all faxes on capitat and deposits of State and National banks and banking institutions. Re-

Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Iowa) offered a resolution direct ing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the

ing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House a cony of the Intest report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Radroad. Adapted.

Mr. CLAMER (Rep., Penn), from the Committee on Appropriation set, reported the Military Academy Appropriation but and it was made the special order for Monday next. It appropriates \$245,161.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill report of from the Committee on Expendit res in the Department of Justice from the compensation of United States marsanis and depattes, the pending question senging an amendament of Mr. Conter of Michigan straking out the clause limining the compensation of depatics to \$1,200, which was detected and the bill was presed.

Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on Expendenties of the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixer the compensation of departments. It provides that the alterneys shall receive a yearly salary in the or fees. The largest compensation aboved is bill it was the strong stand receive a strong of the work of the strong of New-York, which is fixed at \$19,000. Referred to the Community of the Whole and made a special order for

of New York,
Committee of the Whole and made a special version of the Committee on Wednesday next.

Mr. HEASAN (Dem., Texas), from the Committee on Commence, reported a bill making the ports of frawns-vite and Galveston, Texas, ports to which anappraised merchandsse may be imported. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the whole GM: Harris of Virginia in the Committee of the was the Polon, the first bill being one Committee of the whole (Mr. Harris of Virginia in the chair) on the State of the Culon, the first bill being one reported by Mr. HEWIIT of Asabama, from the Commit-

reported by Mr. HEWIT of Amanana, from the consent-tee on livraint Pentsions, granting pensions to certain soldiers and salions of the Mexit an Fortida, and Basel-howk wars, and certain whilows of deceased soldiers and salions of the same. Passed. The bill allows a pension of \$5 a month to all who served 60 days in the Mexican war 30 days in the Florida or Blackhawk wars, and to

their serviving widows unmarried.

The Honse then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.
Willis of New-York in the chair, on the Consular and
Diplomatic Appropriation bill appropriating \$1,137,085.
The committee rose without action.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Omo), from the Committee on Ap-

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Oneo, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bit to supply dedictancies in the contingent fund of the House, which appropriates \$42,337. Made the special order for to morrow.

3r. FRIROCKMORTON (Dem., Iexas) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Archard Affairs to inquire into the present strength, location, and occupation of the army; the force on the frontiers, in the Southern States, and in Washington; why troops were ordered to Washington, the matter of the orders, by whom made, the purpose, &c.; with leave to send for persons and papers.

sons and papers.

Several objections were made on the Republican side of the House; and then, at 4 2 o'clock, the House adjourned. "Ain't you the policeman who is on night

"Ain't you the policeman who is on highly duty in my ward?" The poleceman replied that he was, "Well," continued the trate tax-payer, "what I want to know is why you let that drimken wretten how), and shrick, and fling tin pans about haif the uight, so I can't get a wink of skep?" "Right opposite where you live, Colonel?" "Yes. He begins at 3 o'clock, and he goes on loud enough to wake even a policeman my." The policeman suiled grimiy and replied: "I did hear that row, Colonel, and I got a pair of handenfis and some ropes and a dray, but when I got inside of the heuse I found it was only a young lady singing at a plane."